

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MEWAR STATE

FOR THE

Year 1907-1908.



AJMER:
SCOTTISH MISSION INDUSTRIES CO., LTD.

1908.

FROM

A. T. HOLME, Esq., I.C.S.,

Resident in Mewar.

TO

CAPTAIN H. B. ST. JOHN, I.A.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent

to the Governor-General, Rajputana,

ABU.

Dated UDAIPUR, the 21st October 1908.

SIR,—

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Mewar State for the Sambat year 1964 ending 30th June 1908.

CHAPTER I.

2. GENERAL AND POLITICAL.—*The area of the State is 12,690 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1901, 10,18,805; and the gross annual revenue about Imperial Rs. 75,00,000, of which Rs. 25,50,000 belong to the State Treasury, and the balance is the income derived by Jagirdars and Muafidars. A sum of two lakhs per annum is paid by the Durbar as tribute to the British Government. His Highness, Maharana Dhiraj Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., the Ruler of the State, is head of the Sisodia clan of Rajputs and is about 59 years of age. His Highness married (1) in 1867, the daughter of the late Thakur of Khod in Marwar, who died in 1877; and (2) in 1878, the daughter of Chaura Kol Singh of Barsoda in Mahi Kantha, Gujrat. His son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhopal Singh, is about 24 years of age, and is unmarried.*

3. The third daughter of His Highness the Maharana was married to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur at Udaipur on the 17th April 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, visited Udaipur in January 1908, during the course of his cold weather tour, and again in April 1908, at the invitation of His Highness the Maharana, for the wedding of His Highness' daughter.

Mr. S. H. Butler, C.I.E., Foreign Secretary, spent one day at Udaipur in April 1908.

4. *Resident's Tour.*—Mr. Claude Hill, C.I.E., the Resident, was unable to make a regular tour during the last camping season owing to press of work at head-quarters and other causes. He proceeded to Jaisamand on the 3rd December 1907, to visit His Highness, who was

there in camp, and during his visit was able to negotiate a settlement of the long-pending dispute between His Highness and his feudatory the Rawat of Salumbar in connection with the Rawat's claim to the right of a visit of condolence at Salumbar by His Highness the Maharana. The Rawat has now agreed that the visit is to be paid by the Maharaj Kunwar.

5. Appendix I shows the names of the principal State and Residency Officials. There was no change during the year among the Chief Officers in His Highness' service.

CHAPTER II.

6. *Administration of the Land.*—The revenue assessment in the settled parganas is still levied according to Mr. Wingate's Settlement, the term of which has already expired in several districts.

7. The number of cases of internal boundary disputes pending at the beginning of the year was 525, demarcations 58, and trijunction pillars 67. Thirty-three cases were settled or cancelled during the year, viz., five boundaries, 27 demarcations and one trijunction pillars, while 57 new cases were added. At the close of the year the figures were: boundary disputes 530, demarcations 77 and trijunction pillars 67, total 674. Practically the whole of the working season was spent in mapping the alluvial land of the Jaisamand Lake, which is roughly about 100 miles in circumference, and in adjusting disputes in connection with crops grown thereon. For this reason it was not possible for the Boundary Settlement Officer to take up work in any other directions and but little progress was made in the settlement of pending disputes.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

8. *Legislation.*—The laws in force in the State are shown in Appendix II. No new legislation was undertaken during the year.

9. *Military Forces.*—There has been no change in the constitution, distribution or equipment of the troops as described in the Report for 1904-05. The Force as shown in Appendix III comprises 500 Cavalry, 1,750 Infantry and 236 Artillery, besides about 3,550 irregular troops. Its cost is approximately Imperial Rs. 5,00,000 per annum.

Arrangements are being made by the Durbar for the organisation of a squadron of Imperial Service Lancers.

10. *Police.*—Appendices IV, VI and VII give all the Police statistics available. The organisation of the Force is as described in paras. 17 and 18 of the Report of 1904-05.

11. *Criminal and Civil Justice*.—The number and constitution of the Criminal and Civil Courts were the same as in the previous years:—

- (a) The Supreme Court or Mahendraj Sabha.
- (b) The Criminal Court at Udaipur.
- (c) The Civil Court at Udaipur.
- (d) The Court of the Police Superintendent at Udaipur.
- (e) The Courts of Hakims.
- (f) The Courts of Naib Hakims.

The composition and powers of the above Courts were described in paragraph 20 of Major Pinhey's Report for 1904-05. The information supplied by the Durbar on the working of the State Courts is embodied in Appendices VIII, IX, X and XII of this Report.

12. *Extradition*.—All demands for extradition, under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty with the British Government and the Extradition Rules with Gwalior and Indore, were complied with. No new arrangements for extradition have been made during the past year with any of the neighbouring States.

13. *Prisons*.—The Central Jail at Udaipur is suitably situated outside the city walls, substantially built, and admirably managed. The general supervision is in the hands of the Residency Surgeon (now Major T. W. Irvine, M.D., I M S.) and the head Jailor is Pandit Ram Saran. Much credit is due to both the above officials. The prisoners are employed on extra-mural labour and, within the prison, on industries the number and variety of which, already great, are constantly increasing. As much as from one-third to one-quarter of the annual cost of the upkeep of the Jail is reimbursed to the Durbar from the sale of the articles manufactured by the inmates and the proceeds of the other work done by them.

An additional shed for weaving and other work is required, and some improvement is needed in the method of taking water from the Pichola Lake for use in the Jail, as when the supply in the lake runs low, as was the case in the past year, the water-pipe at the intake from the lake is left high and dry. The Residency Surgeon suggests as an alternative that the well in the prison garden should be fitted with a pump and cistern, and that this well-water should be exclusively used for all purposes in the Jail.

The Central Jail statistics are shown in Appendix XIII. The daily average number of prisoners is somewhat in excess of the number for whom, by regulation, accommodation is available. The health of the Jail has been good. Of the nineteen deaths, five were of prisoners who were in a very bad state of health at admission, and three were due to old age and debility. Seventy-four prisoners were punished for breach of jail rules and discipline.

The District Jails, except in the case of the Chitor Fort and Jehazpur, are mere lock-ups, where a few under-trial prisoners are allowed to be detained for a short period.

14. *Registration and Municipal Administration.*—No information has been furnished by the Durbar regarding the working of the Registration Department, and there are no Municipalities in the State. The prescribed appendices XIV to XVI, inclusive, are therefore omitted.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

15. *Weather and Crops.*—No exceptional temperatures were recorded during the cold weather. The lowest minimum was 38·4° on the 5th February 1908. The highest maximum was 107° on the 2nd May 1908. The hot-weather temperatures ran a normal course. The rainfall recorded in various parts of the State is shown in Appendix XVII. The monsoon rains were scanty in July, heavy in the first half of August, and altogether absent in September last year. Sarara in the South of Mewar had a total monsoon rainfall of less than 8½ inches. The eastern and north-eastern parts of the State were better treated, but everywhere the rains ended much too soon.

The *kharif* crops in most places were damaged by excessive and continuous rain at the beginning and by the subsequent drought. The districts mostly affected were the Magra, Hurra, Rashmi, and Saharan. The average yield of the *kharif* was from four to five annas in the rupee. The *rabi* however produced a fair harvest and there was also a plentiful grass crop. These factors operated materially in averting any distress which might otherwise have been occasioned by the failure of the *kharif*. The situation received close attention from the Durbar and their officers, but no relief measures were required except leniency in the realisation of the revenue. With this view the Durbar issued an order that the collection of revenue in the affected tracts should be regulated according to the local condition of the crops.

16. *Wages and Labour.*—The rates of wages of skilled labour were the same as in the preceding year, viz. :—

Agricultural labourer	...	...	...	Rs. 4	to 6
Horse-keeper	...	...	...	„ 5-8	to 7
Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	...	...	...	„ 22	to 35

In spite of the partial scarcity that prevailed during most of the year, difficulty was again experienced in getting a sufficient supply of local unskilled labour for the ordinary public works in progress, and a large portion of the labourers employed had to be procured from outside Mewar. This deficiency of local labour is due to shortage in the population caused by the famine of 1899-1900.

17. *Prices Current.*—As a result of the deficient rainfall and the failure of the *kharif*, the price of food-stuffs has been some 50 per cent. above normal. Appendix XVIII shows the prices in June 1907, and in June 1908, of some of the principal food grains.

18. *Forests*.—No regular forest department is maintained, though extensive forest tracts exist in many parts of Mewar. A Customs export duty of 4 annas per maund is levied on timber. Certain forest areas are reserved, and from these timber can be removed only under the orders of the Forest Department.

19. *Trade and Manufactures*.—The Imports consist mainly of silk, cotton and woollen cloths, glassware, cutlery, metals, hardware and sugar. The principal articles of Export are opium, cotton, grain, oilseeds, ghee, sheep and goats; forest produce such as gum, lac, honey and medicinal herbs, Bhilwara metal work, and cloth. The chief market towns are Udaipur, Chitorgarh and Bhilwara. Trade was depressed in Mewar as elsewhere owing to the bad season.

The principal manufactures are swords, daggers and knives, ordinary articles of brass and other metals, and gold and silver embroidery. A little ivory carving is done, but it hardly amounts to a staple manufacture.

20. *Public Works*.—A statement showing the expenditure incurred on Public Works during the year is attached (see Appendix XIX). The principal original works completed or still under construction are a masonry store-house for grass, and lines for the personal body-guard, both at the Palace, Udaipur; a tent, carpet and stores godown at the back of the zoological section of the Sajjan Niwas gardens, a *sarai* at Udaipur, *sarais* at Chitorgarh and Sanwar; an unmetalled road 32 miles in length from Sanwar railway station to Nathdwara *via* Kankroli; and an aqueduct $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long from the weir of the Jaisamand lake.

21. *Udaipur-Chitor Railway*.—The total capital outlay on the Udaipur-Chitor Railway, up to the 30th June 1908, was Rs. 20,77,430 or Rs. 30,868 per mile. The net profit for the period under report was Rs. 1,30,772, giving a return of 6·30 per cent. on the capital. The working expenses, Rs. 1,17,490, bore a percentage of 47·32 to the gross earnings, Rs. 2,48,262.

22. *Post Offices*.—No new Post Offices were opened during the year. The Imperial Postal Department has one Head Office, five Sub-offices and twenty-nine Branch Offices; and there are also combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Udaipur, Chitor, Bhilwara and Nathdwara.

The mails are in some cases carried for very long distances through wild and hilly country, but no robberies of the mail bags have been reported within the year.

23. *Mint*.—During the year ending 31st December 1907, 38,371 $\frac{3}{4}$ tolas of silver passed into the mint at Udaipur and were coined into *Sarup Shahi* and *Chandori* rupees.

The exchange value of the local coinage has been depressed through the fall in the price of silver. At the end of June 1908, 128 *Sarup Shahi* rupees equalled 100 British rupees.

24. *General Condition of the State and People*.—The generally satisfactory condition of the State and its inhabitants is attested by the

absence of any marked signs of distress throughout a year which, itself characterised by high prices and insufficient rainfall, has been the successor of far too many similar years in the near past. The dearness of food grains caused considerable hardship to people living in towns on a small and fixed income, particularly to the more respectable classes who are unable to serve as unskilled labourers, on the State Public Works. But in spite of this, the demand for labour, both in the country and in the towns, was always in excess of the supply, and no relief works were found to be necessary.

The health of the people has been on the whole good, except in places where plague prevailed. About 80 sporadic cases of cholera with 27 deaths occurred in the Udaipur city during November and December 1907.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL.

25. *Revenue and Finance.*—The usual return of total revenue and expenditure has been received from the Durbar. Appendix XXII is omitted as sufficient details are not known from which to compile a full financial statement. The gross revenue of the State for the Sambat year 1964, which ended on the 30th June 1908, is said to have been Imperial Rs. 25,60,000, and the expenditure Imperial Rs. 29,40,000, as compared with Rs. 26,80,000 and 25,60,000 respectively in the previous year. The increased expenditure is attributable to the marriage of His Highness the Maharana's daughter to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

26. *Medical Relief, etc.*—The number of State hospitals and Dispensaries, fifteen, is the same as last year. Details of the number of patients treated and the expenditure incurred may be seen in Appendix XXIII. The total number of patients was 1,11,257 out-door and 1,518 in-door, as compared with 1,13,548 out-door and 1,362 in-door patients in the previous year. The Lansdowne Hospital and the Walter Female Hospital at Udaipur, and the Dispensaries at Bhilwara and Chitorgarh continue to do good work.

The number of out-patients has fallen at Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Kapasin, Jehazpur, Rashmi, Mandalgarh, Choti Sadri, Udaipur-Chitor Railway and Nathdwara Dispensaries, while it has increased at the Lansdowne, Residency and Walter Zenana Hospitals and at the Saharan, Sarara, and Rajnagar Dispensaries. In the Districts at nearly all the Dispensaries where the numbers of out-patients have decreased, plague was at one time or other throughout the year prevalent, and to this cause the decrease of patients may be attributed. The cost of the maintenance of these institutions was Rs. 29,961-0-10. This gives a cost per head for all

patients of $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Eight of the eleven country Dispensaries were inspected by the Residency Surgeon during last cold weather.

27. *Vaccination and Vital Statistics.*—19,273 vaccination operations were performed during the year, against 19,634 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,054-9-0, or one anna and 8 pies per head. Last year the average cost per person was one pie less. The Residency Surgeon inspected 2,566 cases in 130 villages, and 41 cases were found to have been unsuccessful.

Appendix XXIV gives the births and deaths registered in the chief towns, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chitorgarh, Jehazpur and Nathdwara. The cost of registration of vital statistics is not known.

28. *Plague.*—Plague appeared in Mewar during August 1907. The first place visited was Kapasin, on 23rd August, and the epidemic continued there up to 16th September 1907. The disease spread from that place or was simultaneously introduced into other districts. In Udaipur city four cases in all occurred with one death, between the 4th September and 2nd November 1907. Of these two only were reported as having been imported, but the probability is that all were introduced from outside the city. The other chief places infected were Bhilwara, Jehazpur, Mauli, Bagore, Rashmi, Saharan, Nathdwara, Rajnagar and Sanwar.

The total number of cases, for the whole of Mewar, was 3,562 and deaths 1,476, reported from 118 towns and villages. The extraordinarily low case mortality, 41 per cent., which is about half the usual, indicates, in the Residency Surgeon's opinion, that a large number of cases returned as plague were not really due to that disease. Recommendations for combating the epidemic and for prevention of its diffusion were made to the State Officials and Jagirdars. It is satisfactory to note that all classes of people in the villages appreciated the advantages of evacuation and were ready to leave their houses at once.

29. *Inoculation.*—This is not yet a popular measure. Thirty-nine inoculations were done in the city. The people do not wish to avail themselves of it and will not do so until plague of a more virulent type breaks out.

As long as the disease existed in the State, all prisoners at the Central Jail, Udaipur, were inoculated on admission.

30. A reference to Medical Institutions in Mewar would be incomplete were mention to be omitted of the well-known Hospital in the Udaipur city, which is named after its founder, Dr. Shepherd, who has worked as a Medical Missionary in Mewar for more than thirty years. At this Hospital the daily average attendance of out-patients has been 162, and the number of in-patients 24. 292 in-patients have been treated, and 64 major and 1,154 minor operations have been performed, while medicines have been dispensed to 50,619 patients. The surgical and antiseptic equipment is excellent, and the hospital is altogether most popular with all classes of the people.

CHAPTER VII.

31. *Education.*—Two additional Primary schools were opened during the year, bringing the number of these up to forty. At the capital is one High school and three Primary schools for boys, and one Primary school for girls, while one Secondary boys' school is maintained at Bhilwara and another at Chitor.

The number of pupils on the rolls of all schools was 2,623 boys and 116 girls, as compared with 2,576 boys and 107 girls last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 23,216, as compared with Rs. 22,164 in the past year. Six students of the Udaipur High school, and one of the Bhilwara Secondary school passed the Rajputana Middle School Examination. Two of these were placed in the second, and five in the third division. Three High school boys passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University, one in the second and two in the third division. In addition, two students of the Sanskrit department passed the Prathama Examination of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, one of them distinguishing himself by heading the list of successful candidates and obtaining a prize. The reputation of the High School does not seem to stand quite as high now as it did in the time of the late Rai Sahib Hazari Lal, and the boys have lost some of the smartness and discipline which formerly were a distinguishing feature of the school. The Girls' school at Udaipur is very well managed, both teachers and pupils exhibiting commendable keenness.

Khuman Singh, half brother of the Rao of Dhariawad, was sent to the Mayo College during the year.

32. There is no definite indication of any progressive tendency in the educational policy of the State, but on the other hand, there has been no serious falling back from the standard reached at the time when the Education Committee, constituted in 1884, was abolished some ten years later.

It has not yet been found possible to open the projected Nobles' school at the capital.

33. The United Free Church of Scotland Mission supported two boys' schools, at Udaipur and Arh; one Bhil boys' Home at Udaipur; and four girls' schools, at Udaipur (2), Arh, and Bhilwara throughout the year. The girls' school at Mauli was closed last September. The total annual cost was Rs. 4,145, and the number of scholars was :—

				Average number on Rolls.			Average attendance.	
Boys	...	...	...	191	...	...	147	
Girls	...	...	...	128	...	...	85	

Another private school at Udaipur is the Harish Chandra Arya Vidyalaya, for boys, with an average number on the rolls of 314 and an average attendance of 231. Hindi, Sanskrit, and English are taught. The expenses, about Rs. 60 a month, are met from an endowment fund of Rs. 7,000 and from monthly donations; and an admission fee is charged.

The leading member of the managing committee of the school is Mr. Fateh Lal Mehta.

Yet another institution deserving of mention is the Taiyabia Bohra school, in which tuition in Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, and religious instruction is imparted to an average attendance of 200 boys and 150 girls, all Bohras. The annual expenditure, some Rs. 1,350 Imperial, is provided by private subscriptions among the Bohra community.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. *Printing Press.*—There is a State Press at the capital, in which forms, etc., required by the various departments of the State, and a weekly Hindi newspaper, called the *Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar*, are printed. This paper contains local news and extracts from English and Vernacular papers.

35. *Library.*—Pandit Gauri Shankar, the librarian of the Victoria Hall Library, has been appointed curator of the new Central Museum at Ajmer. In him the State has lost the services of an historian and archaeologist of widespread celebrity.

36. *Cotton Presses.*—The Durbar maintain a cotton-ginning press at Bhilwara, the profits on which are credited to State funds. Some 135 men, 70 women, and 27 children are employed on an average in this press.

37. *Court of Vakils.*—The Banswara, Dungarpur, Gwalior, Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh and Tonk States are represented in the Mewar Court of Vakils. There were 56 cases before the Court during the year, of which 14 were pending from the previous year, and 42 were newly instituted. Of these, 30 were disposed of and 26 left pending at the end of the year. The number of decisions appealed to the Abu Court of Vakils was 14, including 5 pending from the previous year. The Court's decision was upheld in 4 cases, reversed in 1, while 9 appeals were left undecided.

The nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the Court was as follows :—

Dakaiti with murder or wounding	...	...	...	1
Highway robbery with wounding	...	...	...	4
Highway robbery without wounding	...	...	...	4
Theft with murder and wounding	...	...	...	1
Theft without murder and wounding	...	...	...	5
Cattle theft	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	30

The members of the Court, forgetful of the dignity of the States represented by them, have lowered their prestige by indulging in much

unnecessary wrangling among themselves. It is hoped that there may be no repetition of this friction during the year now entered upon.

38. *Opium*.—At the Chitor Opium scales 2,028½ chests were weighed during the period under report, as compared with 1,781½ chests in the preceding year; and the amount of duty realized by Government was Rs. 12,17,100 against Rs. 10,68,900.

39. *Salt*.—Owing to the prevailing scarcity no inspection of the saline areas and saltpetre works in Mewar was made during the past year by a Government Officer.

The Durbar receive Rs. 2,04,150 annually from Government as salt compensation, which is balanced against the tribute due to Government amounting to two lakhs of rupees.

40. *Fodder*.—There are extensive grass reserves in the State, and the quantity of grass required for State purposes is cut and stacked every year.

41. *Stone Quarries*.—Quarrying of marble from the neighbourhood of Sandoo, Thamla and Mandap villages near Mauli for the Daly College at Indore is still in progress.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. T. HOLME,

Resident in Mewar.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Mewar State and Residency Officials, showing changes in the Personnel for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

Names of Officials.	Appointments.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
		From	To	
STATE OFFICIALS.				
1. Mahsani Hira Lal	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	Also Customs Officer and Member of the Mahend- raj Sabha. Also Chief Revenue Officer of the State. Also Commander-in-Chief of the State Regular Forces.
2. Mehta Bhopal Singh	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
3. Kothari Balwant Singh	...	1-7-07	30-5-08	
4. Maharaj Aman Singh	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
5. Ranawat Uday Singh	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
6. B. Madan Mohan Lal	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	Also Hakim of Devasthan.
7. Raj of Tana	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
8. Mehta Takhat Singh	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
9. Rao Raj Singh of Meja	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
10. Pandit Gopi Nath, Secretary	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
11. Bhura Lal Haran	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	Also Private Secretary to His Highness and Director of Public Instruction.
12. Moulvi Mohammad Hanif	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
13. Lala Imrat Lal	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
14. Mehta Manohar Singh	...	1-7-07	30-6-08	
RESIDENCY OFFICIALS.				
1. Claude H. Hill, Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S.	...	1-7-07	31-7-07.	
2. Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench, I.A.	...	1-8-07	14-11-07.	
3. Claude H. Hill, Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S.	...	15-11-07	7-5-08.	
4. Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench, I.A.	...	8-5-08	30-6-08.	
5. Captain de Vere Condon, M.D., I.M.S.	...	5-9-07	14-12-07.	
6. Major T. W. Irvine, M.D., I.M.S.	...	15-12-07	30-6-08.	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Mewar State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
Rules of Procedure in Civil and Criminal cases occurring in the Estates of Nobles of the first class called the "Kalambandi."	These rules came into force in July 1878, <i>vide</i> pages 161 and 162 of the Rajputana Annual Administration Report for 1878-79.
Rules for the Administration of the Mewar State, No. 1 of 1880.	Were issued in August 1883. A translation of the rules was furnished to the Rajputana Agency in March 1905.
Stamp Rules, 1874	
Registration Rules, 1874	
Rules for the Execution of Decrees	No information available as to when these rules were brought into force.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Military Force in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						REMARKS.	
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year.	CASUALTIES.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Batteries or Battalions.	Number of Guns.	NUMBER OF MEN.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry ...	500	Information not available.	Information not available.			500	6	9	15	476	Imperial Rs. 1,16,000	In addition to these there are about 550 Cavalry and 3,000 Infantry who are undisciplined and ill armed, and are practically of no Military value. They are chiefly employed on police duty in the districts.
Sappers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	239	Information not available.	...	...	...	236	1	56	...	1	5	230	18,720
Infantry ...	1,750		...	...	...	1,750	7	...	...	38	175	1,537	1,19,496
Imperial Service Troops ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,489	2,486	14	56	...	48	195	2,243	2,54,216	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	PUNISHMENTS.			REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		REMARKS.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent, City Police	1	Imperial Rs. 65 0 0	Imperial Rs. 65								
Inspectors ...	3	42 0 0	126								
Sub-Inspectors ...	1	20 0 0	20								
Chief Constables ...	2	20 0 0	40								
Head Constables ...	12	9 0 0	108								
Havildars ...	35	6 0 0	210								
Constables ...	448	5 8 0	2,464								
Police Sowars ...	26	16 0 0	416								
Police Daffadars...	9	18 0 0	162								
Total	537	...	Rs. 3,611 or " 43,332 p. a.								

Information not available.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

STATE.	AMOUNT STOLEN.		AMOUNT RECOVERED.		PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERIES OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Mewar ...	8,367 6 9	8,157 15 0	18 0 0	2,721 0 0	.215	33.354	

NOTE.—The amounts entered in this statement have been taken from the Dakaiti Statements received from the Durbar, no other information being available.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Newer State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.										TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.										REMARKS.						
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.						Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Information not supplied by the Durbar.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.		Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital Punishment.	Awaiting trial.		
				Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.																				Total.	
Criminal Cases ...	964	1,998	2,962	2,192	2,058	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to Trial in 1907-08.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Criminal Court at Udaipur	1,939	1,998																

NOTE. -- No information available as regards the Subordinate Courts in the State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Newer State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.		Number of cases disposed of during the present year.		Number of persons apprehended.		Number of persons convicted.		NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED.						TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.										REMARKS.					
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	IMPRISONMENT.		IMPRISONMENT AND FINE.		Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being in same.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.		Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital Punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																						
Criminal Cases ...	964	1,998	2,962	2,192	2,058			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.										PERSONS DESTROYED OF.					REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to Trial in 1907-08.						TOTAL.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Criminal Court at Udaipur	1,939	1,998																

NOTE.--No information available as regards the Subordinate Courts in the State.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Newer State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.											PERSONS DISPOSED OF.				REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to Trial in 1907-08.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Criminal Court at Udaipur	1,939	1,998																

NOTE.--No information available as regards the Subordinate Courts in the State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mewar State, for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.												REMARKS.				
		Applications rejected		SENTENCES.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.			Further enquiry, &c., ordered.		Pending.	
		Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.	Persons.	Cases.	Modified.	Persons.	Cases.	Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
Mahendraj Sabha or Supreme Court	1,714	...	71	...	579	...	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not available.	...	860		

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—*Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.*

TRIBUNAL.	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED, DURING THE YEAR.—RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.									SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.						REMARKS.		
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and Compromised.	Struck off the File.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.			
Civil Court at Udaipur.	1,200	1,194	881	800	2,081	1,994	887	988	1,194	1,006	Rs. 1,03,788 Imperial	57	151	592						No information.								

NOTE.—No information has been supplied by the Durbar as regards other Courts.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and Results of Appeals in Civil Suits.

	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How Disposed of.								AVERAGE DURATION.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remanded for re-trial.	Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.	Past year.	Present year.			
TOTAL.																						
Mahendraj Sabha or Supreme Court. ...	1,996	2,025	987	958	2,983	2,983	958	927	2,025	2,056	*	*	709	711	196	175	53	41	...	...	*	*
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.

* Information not supplied by the Durbar.

APPENDIX. XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mewar State for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

STATION.	Name of Prison.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	REMARKS SHOWING MORTALITY AMONG CONVICTS IN JAIL.
		Remaining from last year (1906-07).	Admitted during the year (1907-08).	Total.		Past year (1906-07).	Present year (1907-08).					
				Past year (1906-07).	Present year (1907-08).							
Udaipur	Central Jail	473	471	922	944	489-33	484-36	495	Imperial Rs. 31,706	...	Nineteen deaths occurred from various causes.	

NOTE.—No information regarding the Morela Jail, and the District Jails and Lock-ups available.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in Inches and Cents recorded in the Mewar State, from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

Name	1907.												REMARKS.
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
Udaipur (Observatory) ...	7.91	6.83	0.08	...	...	...	0.23	...	0.02	...	0.16	0.66	Total 15.89
Philwara ...	8.43	17.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	1.46	Total of past year 26.25
Chitorgarh ...	6.08	24.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	1.70	Average of past 5 years. 22.04
Kapasin... ..	3.02	14.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.33	41.78
Jehazpur ...	4.12	22.77	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	1.64	20.03
Rashmi ...	2.27	12.28	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	1.10	28.25
Saharan ...	4.43	11.47	0.21	...	...	...	0.06	...	...	...	0.08	1.23	28.40
Sarara ...	3.81	4.42	...	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	1.03	24.60
Mandalgarh ...	4.85	21.85	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	3.07	19.20
Choti Sadri ...	8.38	17.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.99	34.62
Rajnagar ...	10.25	8.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90	24.76
Nathdwara ...	6.98	8.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.44	24.85
												21.53	21.08
													18.80

APPENDIX. XVIII.

Statement of Prices of Staple Food Grains in the Mewar State.

ARTICLES.	During June 1907.		During June 1908.		REMARKS.
	Srs.	Chks.	Srs.	Chks.	
Wheat	10	8	8	4	
Barley	15	10	10	12	
Jowar	16	3	10	12	
Gram	14	...	9	1	
Maize	16	3	9	4	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mewar State, for the period from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Udaipuri Rs.	Udaipuri Rs.	Udaipuri Rs.				
Military Works ... ..	...	...	...	
Civil Works	1,37,009	71,715	2,08,724				
Roads	7,076	12,714	19,790				
Irrigation Works	1,465	90,272	91,737				
Miscellaneous Works ... ..	...	...	1,57,870				
Establishment ... ..	...	...	30,728				
Udaipur-Chitor Railway Works...	...	...	15,387				
			5,24,236	Imperial Rs.	4,19,389.		

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Mewar State, from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

DISPENSARIES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.			
Lansdowne Hospital ...	31,812	764	682	9	32	41	Imperial Rs. A. P. 8,066 10 4	211.45	
Walter Zanana Hospital ...	2,708	134	124	4	2	4	5,720 8 9	20.42	
Bhilwara Dispensary ...	6,214	129	101	15	6	7	2,396 15 2	55.46	
Chitorgarh " ...	12,193	181	159	9	5	8	2,116 2 8	104.18	
Kapasin " ...	3,804	12	11	...	...	1	1,171 2 0	32.72	
Jahazpur " ...	9,748	84	81	1	...	2	1,215 0 7	75.66	
Rashmi " ...	4,180	55	48	4	...	3	982 11 4	43.99	
Saharan " ...	4,716	27	25	1	1	...	1,329 15 10	54.30	
Sarara " ...	4,021	21	21	...	...	...	1,116 1 7	48.17	
Mandalgarh " ...	2,750	45	42	2	1	...	860 14 4	27.05	
Choti Sadri " ...	9,108	52	50	...	...	2	499 4 6	49.61	
Rajnagar " ...	5,636	...	...	...	...	...	1,019 0 7	40.80	
Udaipur-Chitor Ry. Dispensary.	2,388	...	...	...	...	...	985 1 9	13.34	
Residency Hospital ...	1,177	14	13	...	1	...	813 7 5	13.58	Paid by Government.
Nathdwara Dispensary ...	10,802	...	...	...	...	...	1,668 0 0	76.93	
TOTAL ...	1,11,257	1,518	1,357	45	48	68	29,961 0 10	867.66	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Meuse State, from 1st July 1901 to 31st December 1902.

[illegible]

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Mewar State for the year from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

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APPENDIX XXVI. Abstract of Customs Tariff in force in the Mewar State (in Udaipuri Weights and Currency).

REMARKS.

PARTICULARS.	Per	Duty.		REMARKS.
		Import.	Export.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Crude Opium	Chest ...	...	60 0 0	
Dry Opium ...	Seer ...	...	2 0 0	
Cloth ...	Cent. ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	
Cotton ...	Maund ...	...	1 4 0	
Iron ...	"	0 12 0	0 12 0	
Tobacco ...	"	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Gur ...	"	...	0 12 0	
Timber ...	"	...	0 4 0	
Goat skins ...	Cent. ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	
Hides, large	Each ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	
" small	"	0 2 6	0 2 6	
Wool	Maund ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	
Sheep and goats	Head ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	
Sandalwood	Maund ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Horses	Head ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	

REPORT

OF THE

KHERWARA BHUMAT

FOR THE

Year 1907-1908.

Administration Report of the Kherwara Bhumat.

The Kherwara Bhumat in the Hilly Tracts, Mewar, a collection of five petty Estates ruled by Bhumia Chiefs, is briefly described as follows :—

ESTATE.	Area.	Population.	Gross Revenue. Average of 5 years.			Tribute to Mewar Durbar.
	Square Miles.		Udaipuri. Rs.	a.	p.	Udaipuri. Rs.
Jawas 	490	10,400	29,917	11	6	2,500
Para 	250	3,900	11,214	3	6	726
Madri 	100	1,470	5,475	6	3	500
Chani 	40	1,000	2,651	12	6	500
Thana 	60	730	2,939	0	0	225

JAWAS.

Rao Ratan Singh of Jawas is 31 years of age. He is the eldest son of the Thakur of Thana, and was adopted by Rao Amar Singh of Jawas during his lifetime; he succeeded his adoptive father in 1894.

He is married to the sisters of the Thakur of Madra and of the present Rao of Oghna, but has no son.

PARA.

Rao Badan Singh is 32 years of age, and succeeded his father in 1894. He has married the sisters of the Thakurs of Samija (in Jura) and of Adkalia (in Panarwa). He has no heir.

MADRI.

Rao Bakhtawar Singh succeeded his father, Raghunath Singh, in 1900, and is 53 years of age. He married the sister of the uncle of the present Rao of Para in 1873, but has no son. He has three brothers.

CHANI.

On the demise of Thakur Guman Singh of Chani in January 1907, his only son Manohar Singh, who is 13 years of age, succeeded him. The estate is managed by Thakur Madho Singh of Sarera, a relative of the present Thakur, under the supervision of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

THANA.

Thakur Parbat Singh is 57 years of age. He married the sister of the Thakur of Ora under Panarwa in 1871, and has three sons, Ratan Singh Rao of Jawas aged 31, Raghunath Singh and Lal Singh, 28 and 16 years of age respectively. Raghunath Singh has a son $2\frac{1}{2}$ years old. Lal Singh was married to the sister of the Thakur of Umaria on 7th June 1908.

Colonel C. Hutton Dawson held charge of the Office of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, during the year. He was in camp in the Kherwara and Kotra District for about four months during the last cold weather.

CHAPTER II.

1. Each Chief employs a Kamdar on poor pay, who helps him in administering his territory.

2. No land settlement of any sort exists in the Bhumat.

3. The ordinary way in which the Chiefs collect revenue from Bhils and others is by assessing standing crops. In most villages in Jawas revenue is collected on the contract system and there are no complaints against it. Deficiency of rainfall was taken into consideration this year by the Jawas Chief in recovering the fixed revenue on the contract system and reductions were made.

4. No takavi advances have been made during the year under report.

CHAPTER III.

1. The Chiefs try their subjects for serious offences according to the spirit of the Indian Penal Code, and submit such cases for the information of the Political Superintendent. Sentences for heinous offences are sent for the confirmation of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, and the prisoners in such cases are sent to the Udaipur Jail. Civil cases are usually settled by *Panchayats*.

2. The Chiefs in the Kherwara District have no Military or Police force with the exception of personal attendants, who are armed with matchlocks, percussion muzzle-loaders, spears and swords.

3. Extradition is in force between the five Bhumat estates.

4. Jawas is the only estate where there is an efficient prison. The other Chiefs have lock-ups suitable for short-sentence offenders.

CHAPTER IV.

There are rain-gauges in Jawas, Para, and Madri only.

- (a) Owing to there having been no rain during September 1907, the maize crops on high ground and other kinds of grains such as rice, *samli*, etc., did not mature. The maize grown on low land was good, and the *kharij* harvest as a whole was reckoned a nine-anna crop. The *rabi* crop was about 7 annas in a rupee. The *mahua* crop was good.
- (b) The prices of food grains were above ordinary rates.
- (c) The Bhumia Chiefs are now trying to preserve their forests.
- (d) There is very little trade, and the only articles exported during the year were hides and wax.
- (e) No public works of any note were in progress during the year.
- (f) The only Post Office in the Bhumat is at Kherwara.
- (g) There is no mint in the Bhumat.
- (h) The general condition of the people has been good.

A large number of cattle died from foot and mouth disease during the year in the district.

There has been no plague in the district. Small-pox was prevalent in some villages in Jawas.

No records of births and deaths are kept in the Hilly Tracts.

CHAPTER V.

Statement of Revenue receipts of the Bhumat estates is attached and marked XXII.

In addition to the Government loans all the Bhumia Chiefs have private debts.

CHAPTER VI.

The only Dispensary in the Bhumat is at Kherwara, to which the Chiefs subscribe, *vide* Appendix XXIII.

The children in the Hilly Tracts are vaccinated without much trouble.

CHAPTER VII.

There are two schools in Jawas and Para, and one Mission school in the district. Some Kherwara children attend the Regimental school of the Mewar Bhil Corps.

CHAPTER VIII.

There is no printing press in the Bhumat.

The Kherwara Chiefs subscribe to the Kherwara library and receive vernacular papers and books in return.

A large number of snakes (cobras and karaits) have been killed in Kherwara, and rewards are given for the extermination of such vermin.

C. HUTTON DAWSON,

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

Lilly Tracts, Mewar.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in Inches and Cents in the Bhumat Estates.

ESTATE.	1907.												Remarks.		
	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	October 1907.	November 1907.	December 1907.	January 1908.	February 1908.	March 1908.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.			
Jawas ...	6.66	8.46	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	4.59	19.81	35.47	25.34
Para ...	10.41	14.30	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.78	29.75	34.68	29.8
Madri ...	7.32	15.16	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.87	25.51	31.94	27.2½
													Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing Prices of Staple Food Grains.

ARTICLE.	DURING JUNE (PAST YEAR).					DURING JUNE (PRESENT YEAR).												
	Jawas.	Para.	Madri.	Chani.	Thana.	Jawas.	Para.	Madri.	Chani.	Thana.								
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.								
Wheat	10	0	10	0	10	0	7	0	6	10	6	8	7	0	40			
Barley	23	0	24	0	10	9	22	8	23	0	15	0	11	7	15	0		
Gram	20	0	14	8	10	9	20	8	19	8	11	0	9	9	8	11	0	
Rice	5	0	5	0	6	0	5	8	5	0	4	8	4	0	5	0	4	8
Maize	20	0	19	0	21	0	20	8	20	0	10	8	8	14	9	8	10	8
Salt	13	8	15	0	10	12	15	0	13	8	15	0	11	0	13	0	15	0

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure in Udaipuri Rupees of the Kherwara Bhumia Chiefs for the year ending 30th June 1908.

ESTATES.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.								REMARKS.
		Tribute to Mevar Durbar.	Instalment of Government Loan.	Dispensary.	Library.	To other Es- tate Creditors.	Miscellaneous, includ- ing Kothar officials and servants' pay, etc.	Total.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Jawas ...	23,122 11 0	2,500 0 0	4,333 8 0	.....	.....	.....	17,201 12 0	24,035 4 0	Rs. 912-9-0 spent in excess were given by Maji Sahiba.
Para ...	14,400 0 0	726 0 0	1,228 8 3	84 0 0	.....	1,861 8 6	10,499 15 3	14,400 0 0	
Madri ...	6,629 10 9	500 0 0	895 2 3	60 0 0	16 0 0	.....	5,158 6 6	6,629 10 9	
Chani ...	3,527 0 3	500 0 0	375 1 0	12 0 0	17 8 0	554 5 0	2,060 11 0	3,519 9 0	Balance in hand Rs. 7-7-3.	
Thana ...	3,367 4 0	225 0 0	440 8 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	2,689 12 0	3,367 4 0	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Kherwara Dispensary from 1st July 1907 to 30th June 1908.

DISPENSARY.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULTS OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				EXPENDITURE.	DAILY AVERAGE.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.			
Kherwara ...	7,375	70	65	.....	5	.....	Rs. A. P. Imperial 783 7 5	39-95	

REPORT
OF THE
KOTRA BHUMAT
FOR THE
Year 1907-1908.

Administration Report of the Kotra Bhumat.

The Kotra Bhumat consists of the following petty estates ruled by Bhumia Chiefs :—

ESTATES.	Area.	Population.	Gross Revenue.	Tribute payable to Mewar Durbar.
	Square miles.		Udaipuri. Rs.	Udaipuri. Rs.
Jura	400	10,926	13,670	600
Panarwa	200	3,480	12,430	500
Oghna... ..	50	2,332	9,840	400

As Jura is under administration a separate report is appended.

Panarwa.—The Ranna Arjun Singh is 48 years of age, succeeded his father in 1881, is married to the sister of the Rao of Jawas, and has four sons of whom the eldest, Bhim Singh, was married last year to the daughter of Madho Singh, uncle of the Rao of Para. Bhim Singh has died of small-pox since the close of the year.

The inhabitants of Panarwa are mostly Bhils, with a few Patels and Grassias.

Oghna.—The Rao Kishor Singh is 21 years old, and succeeded his father Amar Singh in 1905. He is married to the daughter of the Thakur of Chani, and has one son aged two years.

Captain J. P. Stockley held charge of the Office of Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, throughout the year under report, and all three Estates were visited by him.

The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, visited the Estates of Jura and Panarwa in January and February 1908.

CHAPTER II.

Each Chief administers his estate with the aid of one or two Kamdars and a small body of local police armed with fire-locks.

There is no regular land settlement; land revenue is mostly collected in kind, one-fourth of the crop being the rate generally in force. A certain amount of the land is held by Jagirdars, mostly related to the Chiefs, who pay a fixed annual tribute. The crops are assessed before each harvest.

The monsoon rains last year were below the average, but sufficient for cultivation; there was also reasonable rain in the cold weather.

The *kharif* crop throughout the Kotra Bhumat was a fair one, and there was no excessive damage by insects. The *rabi* crop was generally good on all irrigated land. A normal revenue was collected without.

difficulty in Oghna and Panarwa, and in Jura more careful and systematic arrangements resulted in a considerable increase of revenue above former years.

No boundary settlements have taken place and no *takavi* advances have been made.

CHAPTER III.

Criminal cases are under the jurisdiction of the Chiefs, who possess full judicial powers subject to the Mewar Durbar's right to confirm, mitigate or pardon.

Civil cases are disposed of by the Chiefs, usually by means of *Panchayats*, whose decisions are recognized by both parties to be final. Each Chief maintains a small number of Police, but these are badly paid, not uniformed and of little efficiency. Whenever, therefore, repressive measures are rendered necessary in any locality assistance is afforded by the Assistant Political Superintendent by means of patrols of the Mewar Bhil Corps from Kotra.

There has been comparatively little serious crime in the Kotra Bhumat during the year under review. At the Border Courts with Idar and Sirohi only six cases were given against the Kotra Bhumat Estates, for offences committed across the border. As regards internal crime there has been only one case of murder and in this an arrest has been made. Offences against property have decreased in number.

There are no regular Jails in the Kotra Bhumat. The Lock-ups maintained by the Chiefs are sufficient for short sentences, and persons sentenced to longer periods are despatched to Udaipur.

CHAPTER IV.

Rain-gauges were maintained by the Chiefs.

The rainfall was somewhat below the average of recent years. Both *khurif* and *rabi* crops were fairly good. The *mahua* crop of 1908 was a poor one. Prices of food grains have been high, but the general population have been able to maintain themselves on their crops and have not suffered.

The preservation of the forests is still largely neglected, but in consequence of representations made the cutting of timber by Bhils of adjoining States has been forbidden. It is not in the power of the Chiefs to introduce at present any very effective system of forest preservation.

The general state of the people is good, and sufficient food has been available. Cattle are plentiful and increasing, although ploughing bullocks are still in great demand. The fodder and water supply have been ample. A large number of cattle have been brought into the country for grazing, and their numbers are on the increase. There has been a certain amount of cattle disease in some places, but not to any large extent.

The consumption of *mahua* liquor by the Bhils is considerable. There is as yet no system of Abkari: the local conditions would render it difficult

to introduce one. The Bhils generally make their own liquor on the spot.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue receipts have this year been normal. The Chiefs have paid their annual instalments of the Government Famine loan.

CHAPTER VI.

A Dispensary is maintained at Kotra by contributions from the Mewar Durbar, the Bhumia Chiefs and the Local Funds (see Appendix XXIII).

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.—There is a school at Kotra. Sepoys of the Mewar Bhil Corps are taught elementary subjects, and many children of Banias, etc., in the Cantonment of Kotra attend the school, which is maintained free by the Durbar.

J. P. STOCKLEY, CAPTAIN,
 ASSISTANT POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in Inches and Cents in the Kotra District for 1907-08.

ESTATE.	1907.												REMARKS.			
	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	October 1907.	November 1907.	December 1907.	January 1908.	February 1908.	March 1908.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.				
Kotra	4.92	17.02	0.47	..	..	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	1.50	24.21	32.94	22.33	Average for past 5 years.
Jura ...	5.27	15.95	0.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.62	23.77	26.87	25.86	
Panarva	7.66	23.91	0.30	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	1.89	33.86	22.84	30.73	
Oghna	8.05	9.95	0.50	..	..	..	1.33	..	..	..	..	2.10	23.93	23.61	25.29	

APPENDIX XVIII.

*Statement showing Prices of Food Grains in the Kotra District
for June 1908.*

ESTATES.	ARTICLES PER RUPEE.												REMARKS.
	Wheat.			Maize.			Gram.			Barley.			
	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	
Kotra	10	8	...	12	4	...	14	...	...	15	...	
Jura	10	...	...	12	...	...	14	8	...	16	...	
Panarwa	11	4	...	11	4	...	15	...	...	18	12	
Oghna	10	5	...	17	8	...	17	8	...	18	12		

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure in Udaipuri Rupees of Panarwa and Ogina Estates for 1907-08.

ESTATES.	Receipts.		DISBURSEMENTS.																		Total.		REMARKS.
			Tribute to Mevar Durbar.		Instalment of Govern-ment loan.		Officials and servants pay.		Kothar.		Payment of old debts.		Clothing.		Miscellaneous Expenses including Chakras etc.		Marriage and Birth expenses.		Balance.				
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			
Panarwa.	12,431	1 6	500	0 0	1,535	14 6	2,804	0 0	3,117	14 0	1,439	14 0					2,783	7 0	250	0 0	12,431	1 6	In expending so large a sum on the marriage of his sons, the Rana has acted contrary to my advice and the promises he made to me. A strong remons- trance has been sent to him on the subject.
Oghna ...	9,845	2 0	400	0 0	883	0 6	1,562	0 0	3,152	8 0			384	4 0	2,499	0 0	806	9 0	157	12 6	9,845	2 0	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Charitable Dispensary at Kotra during the year 1907-08.

DISPENSARY.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.		RESULT OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.	REMARKS.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.			
Kotra	1,826	22	21	...	1	...	Imperial Rs. 226-7-10	18-75	

REPORT
OF THE
JURA ESTATE
IN THE
KOTRA BHUMAT
FOR THE
Year 1907-1908.

Administration Report of the Jura Estate in the Kotra Bhumat.

The present Rao succeeded his father in 1900. He is 37 years old, and is married to the daughter of the Rao of Nainwara in Mewar. He has no son, and the present heir is therefore his brother Parbat Singh.

The area of Jura is 400 square miles; average revenue Udaipuri Rs. 13,670; tribute payable to the Udaipur Durbar, Udaipuri Rs. 600. Owing to the Rao's indebtedness and general want of business capability, he is, under the orders of Government, residing at Kherwara until such time as the affairs of his Estate may be set in better order.

CHAPTER II.

The revenue is collected in cash and kind, and consists of an annual tax of Udaipuri Rs. 4 on each pair of bullocks and about one-fifth of the actual crop of grain at each harvest, but as many kinds of produce, such as *urd*, *til*, etc., are exempted by custom, the rate is in reality lower. A tax of one-eighth of the crop is also levied on the *mahua* trees.

The ordinary revenue was collected throughout the Estate without difficulty and was paid willingly.

Owing to general improvement and more systematic arrangements, a considerable increase on the estimated amount and on the revenue of former years has resulted.

CHAPTER III.

The judicial powers of the Rao are exercised in his absence by an appointed Kamdar under the close supervision of the Assistant Political Superintendent.

CHAPTER IV.

Both *khraif* and *rabi* crops gave a fair result, though a late frost did some damage to the gram crop only.

The forest suffers from lack of scientific preserving, though the former indiscriminate felling of trees has been stopped. The finances of the Estate do not at present admit of more extended measures.

The general state of people and cattle is good, and owing to the more settled conditions there has been a considerable increase in the number of cattle brought in for grazing.

A certain amount of cattle disease is prevalent.

Export trade consists chiefly of *ghi* and hides.

The Banias are advancing grain willingly for agricultural purposes to the Bhils.

The Customs are still given out under contract; the Contractor's arrangements have worked smoothly and there have been no complaints against him.

CHAPTER V.

The gross revenue receipts for the year are estimated at Udaipuri Rs. 21,650, Rs. 13,891 of this being land revenue.

J. P. STOCKLEY, CAPTAIN,
ASSISTANT POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Hilly Tracts, Mewar.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure in Udaipuri Rupees of Jura Estate, for 1907-1908.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Allowance to Rao ...	700 0 0	Allowance to Rao ...	1,236 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	244 8 6	Miscellaneous ...	530 9 2
Judicial ...	1,297 9 3	Prisoners' Maintenance ...	127 12 4
Customs and Excise ...	1,459 0 0	Establishments ...	3,804 9 2
Border Court Decrees ...	2,316 1 2	Interest to Treasurer ...	45 1 0
Forest ...	457 10 0	Border Court Decrees ...	1,452 8 0
Hides Contract ...	400 0 0	Famine Instalment ...	1,036 0 0
Barad for Death ...	800 0 0	Tribute to Durbar ...	451 12 2
Revenue ...	13,891 2 5	Death Ceremonies ...	800 0 0
Interest from Treasurer ...	84 2 8		
Total ...	21,650 2 0	Total ...	9,484 3 10

